Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVIII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864. NUMBER 48.

It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion for the value of his property; but if we should wait before collecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every other man, we should never collect any tax at all. There may be mistakes made somewhere; things may be done wrong while the officers of the Government do all they can to prevent mistakes. But I beg of you, as citizens of this great Republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes, rise up to the height of a generation of men, worthy of a free government, and we will carry out the great work we have commenced. I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me this afternoon.

CIVIL WAR IN INDIANA THREATENED.

Copperhead Plot—Democrats Alarmed —How the Outbreak was Postponed.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19, 1864.

Facts just come to light put a new face on the Address of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party. Its session of two days and nights was one of perplexity and peril. On the one hand was the defection of the Peace wing of the party from its nonpartisan nominees, which had assumed such alarming proportions that the secret Order proposed revolution at once. There were present at that meeting of the Committee such Congressmen as Voorhees, who, more than a year ago, proposed to settle the issue between his friends and the Government by the sword. Joseph E. Eggerton, of the Fort Wayne District, was also with the Committee. On the 6th of June, 1863, he denounced the Burnside and Hascall policy in Ohio and Indiana, and said: "The end of these acts of despotism must come, either by Mr. Lincoln's Administration wholly abandoning them, *or by their resistance by the people even unto death.*" Such were the men who met to squelch the scheme for revolution planned by the Sons of Liberty, who fixed the 16th of this month for seizing Gov. Morton and other officials, getting possession of the arsenals, liberating rebel prisoners, establishing a provisional government, and thus arraying the Northwest in rebellion.

Bingham of the *Sentinel*, and Risting, State Auditor, were called up before the Committee, and admitted they belonged to the Order, but they were not in the inner circle, and did not know of the plot.

McDonald returned from the North on Saturday. He met the committee, and H. H. Dodd and J. C. Walker, State Agent at New York, were called before them. At first they were defiant, but admitted the revolution had been planned. Alburn was to be Provisional Governor. The Order was to strike, at the same time at Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. They had recently met Sanders and Holcombe at Cincinnati, and agreed on this plot. McDonald asked Dodd: "How many troops do you think there are about Indianapolis?" He answered: "Only a few invalids and veterans." "There are enough," said McDonald, "to whip you and clean out your whole Order in the State."

McDonald and others of the Committee protested against revolution now as madness, and prevailed on Dodd to send a secret circular, by virtue of his authority as Grand Commander, ordering the various lodges to desist from revolution now. The circular was sent, and the 16th passed off without the revolutionary plans by the Order.

This revelation throws new light on the advice of the State Central Committee to the Copperheads to form open armed organizations, and proves that their whole aim has been to put, in the name of law, arms in the hands of Democrats, and then make them allies of the secret order in a revolution which has been postponed for a more convenient opportunity. Meantime, the Copperheads will strive for a provocation for civil war.

Right in the face of McDonald's knowledge of the existence of this secret order, and its intended revolution, which at his demand is postponed, he asserts in public that he knows nothing about it.

The disclosures also prove the peace mission of Sanders & Co. a sham, whose sole object in their stay at Clifton was to arrange for a rebellion in the Northwest.

I also learn on undoubted authority, that one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, from the Eighth District, a peace man, states that terms of peace from the rebel Government will be submitted to that Convention.

McDonald's charge that the 71st Indiana took military possession of the polls in this city in October, 1862, is false. The regiment was not in the city, but was furloughed home to vote.

For the sake of giving color to the charge that there was no freedom of election here, the Democracy have let the cat out of the bag afresh. They knew they would be beaten, and so staid away to enter the plea of fraud and force as a justification for revolution.

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C. D.'s Letter to the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The draft in September is a fixed fact. It will be neither modified nor postponed. Those subject to it might as well prepare for it—by procuring substitutes in advance, or by "setting their house in order" for departure, if they choose to give their personal service.

In pressing the draft at this time, the Administration gives the highest possible evidence of stern, inflexible patriotism, for nothing which they can do will be so likely to hurt politically as the prompt and vigorous enforcement of the draft. It will be used by the Democracy to prejudice the people against Mr. Lincoln, and to make votes for Democrats. It will be denounced as an instance of unnecessary severity, and as intended to oppress the poor to carry out what will be stigmatized as the unpracticable measures of the Administration. Hostility to the enforcement will be invoked, and (in some quarters) riots instigated.

The Administration is not so ignorant of human nature, nor so illy advised in regard to the unscrupulous character of its political enemies, as not to know all this. They doubtless realize it quite as fully as the most sagacious politician anywhere; but they disregard it, and are willing to abide the consequences, because what they purpose to do is essential to the salvation of the country, and that is worth whatever risks of personal aggrandizement it may involve.

While I presume it will be the enforcement of the draft should not, albeit Mr. Lincoln might prefer that it should not, affect Mr. Lincoln injuriously. If we choose to hazard success in the field, and to quietly see the army reduced below the standard of aggressive efficiency, he would, and probably would, put off the draft to beyond the election. But, thank Providence, he is no such coward; but is determined to do his duty regardless of the consequences to himself or what they may say. While a few may hold back from him because of this, the people generally will appreciate the motive for the enforcement of the draft, and applaud the patriotism which ignores self for the public good. So that, if properly presented, the enforcement of this necessary measure may be and is destined to add rather than injure the bold and fearless head of the Government.

It is undoubtedly true that a great deal of suffering will ensue from the enforcement of the draft. Husbands, sons, fathers and brothers, will be compelled to leave those who depend upon them for support. But the simple pecuniary provision will be made for them—in many localities, at least, and there should be in all; and they will have the proud satisfaction of personally contributing to the overthrow of those who are seeking to overthrow the government. That is something; but it is more, that the future happiness of their children, and their children's children depends upon the reconstruction of the Union, and the perpetuity of the only free government on earth to have such a government destroyed through the want of energy on the part of its rulers, or patriotism on the part of its people, would be to infuse joy and rejoicing into the heart of every despot on the face of the earth.

And they who may be drafted should remember that it is the ordinance of Providence as well as of Abraham Lincoln. They are, in the course of natural events, where, and just at the time they are wanted. They are of the age recognized as suitable for the services they are expected to render. Those in advance of them in age would gladly take their places if five or ten or twenty years younger; but youth should be given back to them. But this cannot be, and those who stand up in the lusty vigor belonging to the period of between twenty and forty-five should acquiesce with becoming cheerfulness the duties and responsibilities of their times. A higher power than either Presidents or Congresses orders our destinies, and he is the wisest man and, in this case, the best patriot who "takes joyfully" the burdens as well as the blessings assigned him.

The purposes of a draft—or its legitimate purposes—is to procure men, not money. With the commutation clause in the law, it was effective in procuring money, but not with a view to procure men. It is now to be enforced for men and not for money; and unless negatived altogether, it will accomplish its purpose. For every able bodied man it gets a man must come. I see difficulties in the way; but it will, I fully believe, prove a hundred fold more effective than the old law. It is does not, the fault will not be in the law, but in the administration of it. Its purpose may be thwarted in localities through the imbecility of those intrusted with its enforcement, or through the connivance of unlawful and unpatriotic interference of municipal or State authorities. But I believe it will prove, if it be the most efficient law which has yet been put in force to fill up our depleted armies.

G. D.

Pecuniary.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, August 20—Secretary Fessenden has to-day secured United States Assistant Treasurers Mollenhauer and Cuyler to pay the 10-40 and 5-20 coupon 10-40's due September 1st, and 5-20s due November 1st.

Fire at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug 20.—The large four story carriage manufactory of Durham & Boody was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000. Insurance $15,000. West & Seal, machinists, also sustained a heavy loss.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE REBELS REPULSED NEAR PETERSBURG.

THE FIFTH CORPS OCCUPY THE WELDON ROAD AND ARE DESTROYING IT.

Attack Upon General Birney North of the James.

THE REBELS HANDSOMELY REPULSED.

Lee's Virginia Forces Estimated at 70,000.

THE GUERILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA.

From Washington—Interesting, Military and Financial Matters.

55,000 Rebels Reported in the Shenandoah Valley.

MAYSVILLE, KANSAS, REPORTED SACKED.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—8 p. m.

Major General Dix:

The operations of Gen. Grant's forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received to-day by this Department:

CITY POINT, Aug. 18—8 p. m.—Gen. Warren moved with his corps this morning to and crossed the Weldon Road about one mile south of the head works. He met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from this to wards Petersburg. Meeting the enemy, he had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss and inflicting a loss on the enemy. I have no dispatches showing the extent of damages.

CITY POINT, Aug. 19,—7:30 p. m.—Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road. There has been little or no fighting to-day, either south of Petersburg or north of the James river. Warren represents that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

General Birney telegraphs General Butler as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 10TH ARMY CORPS, Aug. 19.—The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss. In front of our colored regiments eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in fine spirits. The assault was in column, a division strong, and we could and would have carried the works if they had not been so well defended. The enemy's loss was at least one thousand.

(Signed) D. B. BIRNEY, Maj. Gen.

We have a great deal of rain this week and a very grateful change in the temperature.

CITY POINT, Friday, Aug. 19—9 P. M.

The enemy came out this evening on Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem Plank Road, and forcing them back.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 18—Evening.

This morning at 2 o'clock, the 5th Corps started on an expedition to cut the Weldon Railroad at Reim's Station, taking four days' rations. This corps was withdrawn from the left front some days ago and has been on the reserve since. They reached the railroad about 7 o'clock, and the 1st division being in the advance, had a skirmish with a force of the enemy stationed there to protect the road. They fell back rapidly, however, and the loss on either side was light. After placing the troops in line to meet any attack which might be made, the work of tearing up the track was commenced and prosecuted with vigor for several hours, but about noon they were interrupted at their labor by the appearance of the enemy, who were advancing along the railroad from Petersburg in line of battle. They proved to be Hill's corps, which had been lying in reserve for the past few days, and advanced at double quick, as soon as they became aware of our intention. The 2d division, Gen. Ayers commanding, held the advance on the railroad, the 3d and 4th divisions supporting on the right, while the 1st division was placed to cover the left and prevent any surprise in that direction. The attack on the 2d division was very determined, but our men met it gallantly, driving the rebels back in handsome style, with heavy loss. After repeated attempts to force our lines, the rebels finally, after two hours' hard fighting, gave up the idea and fell back some distance, keeping up a fire all the afternoon from their batteries and skirmishers.

The 15th New York Heavy Artillery particularly distinguished itself in this engagement. Its commander was severely wounded. The movement was a complete surprise to the enemy, the rebel pickets stationed in the vicinity being so astonished that they had hardly time to escape. Some few prisoners were taken, several of whom were wounded.

The track is torn up for over a mile. Our troops still held the position at dark tonight, and to-morrow they will completely destroy the ties and rails of the railroad, unless the rebels shall visit the neighborhood in too strong force.

The loss on our side was about 300, among whom was Lieut. Col. Pierson, of the 39th Massachusetts.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The *Post* has the following special:

WASHINGTON, August 20.—There is no news of importance from Grant. The new movement on the northern side of the James River is progressing favorably, and gratifying results are confidently anticipated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The *New York Tribune's* correspondence dated the 18th, from Grant's army, says: The indications are that there is to be an immediate action on a grand scale somewhere along our strategic line. The marching and countermarching of divisions and army corps are such that it is impossible for anybody but Grant to tell where.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Guerilla Operations—The Iowa Border Devastated—Maysville, Kansas, Reported Sacked by Indians.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.

A guerilla war has commenced depredations in Scotland county near the Iowa line, under the lead of a brother of the notorious J. Porter.

It has transpired that Edwin Price, son of Sterling, reported to Rosecrans that Holtzclaw and other guerilla leaders exhibited to him their commissions signed by Gen. Price empowering them to carry on the war in Missouri. There is reliable evidence in the hands of Gen. Rosecrans that Price disbanded six regiments with orders to return to the State and make as much trouble as possible.

Several more guerillas, tried by court-martial have been sentenced to be hanged. Their names are Stephen C. Smith, Wm. Moore, Joseph Johnson, Chas. Brownlie and Jessie Conker, all residents of Missouri, and severally sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of September. Rosecrans is the first department commander who has executed guerillas thus.

Gen. Pick reports the Union men of North Missouri anxious for the extermination of the rebels.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—Capt. Wm. J. Livingston, C. S. A., convicted by a military commission of being a rebel spy, was hung in the jail yard here yesterday.

Lieut. Col. West, 155th Illinois, has been dismissed from the service by Gen. Rosecrans for gross neglect of duty.

The militia of Carroll and Bray counties had a fight with Bill Anderson's bushwhackers on Sunday morning, killing five of them. Five militia men were killed.

About 300 guerillas crossed the Missouri River, going south, on Monday.

The St. Joseph *Herald* of yesterday says that news has reached there of the sacking of Maysville, Kansas, by Indians, but no particulars are given.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—The St. Joseph, Mo., papers say that Maysville, Kansas, nine miles west of St. Joseph, was completely sacked by Indians on Sunday last. This statement is quite doubtful. The route from Fort Kearney to Omaha was not molested, and the overland mail is forwarded as for merly.

Gen. Pick has levied an assessment of $50,000 on the secessionists of Shelby county, and $15,000 on those in Monroe county, to repair damages to the railroad.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Indian War—A Proposition for Peace.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, Aug. 19.

Dispatches just received by Gen. Sibley, from Fort Abercrombie, dated August 15, state that a scout of that post has just returned from Fort Wadsworth, the new Fort near Sauns River in Dacotah Territory, and reports that a messenger had arrived there from Standing Buffalo, Chief of the Sissitons, bringing a proposition from several bands of Indians to make a treaty of peace. They say they are hunted down by the Crows and Blackfeet, who will not let them come near their hunting grounds. These Indians are now encamped, to the number of 500 on the Coteau La Prairie.

There are still wild rumors from the late Indian raid, but the Government scouts, report positively that there are no Indians within our line of outposts.

UNION CONVENTION AT PERU, IND.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

PERU, Ind., Aug. 20, 1864.

At the Union Convention held here to-day Jonas Hooner was fnominated for the State Legislature, O. P. Webb for County Treasurer, and Wesley Wallack for Sheriff. Schuyler Colfax made a lengthy and able speech before a large audience. He revie wed the peace resolutions passed by the Valparaiso Convention, and defended the Administration in a able manner. He denied the published report that he had declined a joint discussion with Turpie. He is always ready for such debates, and will always accept but never give a challenge.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Progress of the Siege of Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The rebel paper contain the following:

ATLANTA, Aug. 15.—At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the centre. After a sharp skirmish they were repulsed. There was desultory firing along the line throughout the night, and by noon a few of the shells thrown into the city had scriptural quotations in Hebrew pasted on them.

A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur yesterday evening, and moved in the direction of Cobb's Mill. A small force of infantry is reported at Decatur. Their actions indicate another movement on our right.

Lively skirmishing is going on on our centre this evening.

FROM SHERIDAN.

The Rebel Army Reported 55,000 Strong.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—We have nothing definite from the Upper Potomac to-night. The rebels are understood to have occupied Martinsburg in force. Some of the reconnoitered the Bursside and Hascall policy in Ohio and Indiana, and said: "The end of these acts of despotism must come, either by Mr. Lincoln's Administration wholly abandoning them, *or by their resistance by the people even unto death.*" Such were the men who met to squelch the scheme for revolution planned by the Sons of Liberty, who fixed the 16th of this month for seizing Gov. Morton and other officials, getting possession of the arsenals, liberating rebel prisoners, establishing a provisional government, and thus arraying the Northwest in rebellion.

Bingham of the *Sentinel*, and Risting, State Auditor, were called up before the Committee, and admitted they belonged to the Order, but they were not in the inner circle, and did not know of the plot.

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THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

From Paducah—The Expedition of Gen. Paine—Matters at Memphis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864.

Gen. Paine returned to Paducah to-day about noon from his scout into Kentucky after Adam Johnson's raiders. He did not meet their force I understand, but succeeded in capturing a large number of cattle, horses and salt which they had taken from the country and were making off with.

Gen. Paine's forces are expected back to Paducah to-morrow coming across the country.

Citroe, by late orders from Washington, has again been made part of Gen. Washburn's command, reporting to Gen. Washburn at Memphis. Gen. Burbridge will command in Kentucky, but Gen. Paine retains his position as commandant of the district of Western Kentucky, where he is doing an excellent work.

The state of feeling among citizens of Kentucky and Missouri since Gen. Meredith has been in charge here has undergone considerable change, and a change for the better. Two votes for Union to one that would have been received three months ago will now be cast in counties adjoining us in that State.

The best of feeling prevails among citizens, and they are fast coming back to their allegiance. A series of barbecues and public meetings will soon be inaugurated in Ballard county, which Gen. Meredith has expressed a willingness to attend and talk to the people, explaining the policy of the Administration toward the citizens.

Such conversations would undoubtedly do a great amount of good.

No news from below.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Sunday, August 21,
Via Cairo, Sunday, August 21.

On Wednesday morning Gen Paine, with a command of 1,000 men, composed of the 14st and 133d Illinois, 8th N. J., detachment 4th Ky. Cavalry and 8th U. S. Cavalry, embarked on the steamers Colossus, Fisher, Gen. Lawrence and Arcola, for an expedition against Adam Johnson.

He arrived at Uniontown, Ky., a noted secesh place, at 5 o'clock a. m. on Thursday. At this place the General arrested several prominent rebel sympathizers, confiscated 40 hhds. tobacco, 74 barrels whisky, about 180, barrels salt, 100 head of cattle and about 75 horses, bringing away seventy-four bales of hay belonging to the Governor.

We left Uniontown at 2 p. m., and marched to Morgan Field, a distance of eight miles, arriving there at 6 p. m., Sturgis's junction with General Harvey with a force of 700 men, and Adam Johnson was no way to be heard of, having skedaddled towards Hopkinsville.

On the morning of the 20th we marched for Caseyville, Ky., a distance of 35 miles, arrived there at 7 p. m., and arrested several more citizens.

Our expedition from Caseyville, Ky., to Smithland, Col. Davidson commanding, 1st brigade Lieut. Col. Moore commanding 3d brigade, the General and staff with part of command, embarked on steamers and arrived here this a. m.

No news later than nine a. m., 21st.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug 21.—The Memphis *Bulletin* says boats from below are obliged to pass Guinea Landing in the night with all lights out. There was a rebel battery there at last accounts commanded by Capt. Pratt, consisting of four ten-pounders, two twelve-pounders, supported by Colton Green's brigade of Marmaduke's division, Gen. Walker in command.

Dick Taylor's forces are reported menacing Morganzia.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

From Shawneetown—Affairs on the Ohio—Illinois Military and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Aug. 21.

I have just gained the following interesting facts from a gentleman who just arrived from Shawneetown:

In Union county, Ky., there are at this time over 1,000 guerillas armed with muskets Minie rifles, &c. All the people of that county are intensely disloyal. They are emboldened against us on account of our cavalry and because their negroes have to some extent left and have not been returned, she returned to Fort Gilpin, and there receiving another load, made a second trip to Fort Benton. She would have made a third, but the water became too low.

On the 10th of June she started from Fort Benton on her homeward trip; 40 miles below she met Capt. Reese, when steamer had succeeded to go no higher. The two boats kept company as far down as the Little Marie river, where the Benton laid up, awaiting the arrival of a barge, while the Effie Deans came on down. Finding that there was no prospect of a rise in the Missouri, the officers of the Benton decided that navigation for the season was ended, and on the 25th of June started for home. Some sixty miles below she stopped to wood, and while the hands were chopping, a party of twenty Sioux Indians came up in a friendly way, grecting them and at the same time with their usual "How, how!" When they had got within thirty paces of the woodchoppers, the savages drew their guns and fired, wounding one man in the arm. The woodchoppers threw away their axes and fled to the boat, cut her loose and she floated out into the channel. In the meantime the engineer seized his gun and fired upon the advancing Indians, evidently with good effect, for, so far as he was seen to throw away his gun, bow and arrows and buffalo robes. The crew, getting their cartridges, poured in a volley which scattered the foe. The boat then returned to the landing and was not disturbed thereafter.

Below the mouth of the Yellowstone the Island City was found sunk in two and a half feet of water. Half of her cargo was damaged, but the entire hull would be saved. The boat is supposed to be a total loss.

At Fort Gilpin it was learned that a train of emigrants had been gone several days, and scouts had just come in who reported that the Indians had attacked the train but were repulsed, with a loss to the emigrants of four men and a number of horses.

When the Benton arrived at Fort Union, she found in port loading Government freight brought up from Sioux Sully, the following named boats: 3 S. Grant, Atone, Chippewa Fall and Bill Fearis. After remaining there a few hours, the Benton came on down to Fort Rice and Sully's camp, where she had arrived from General Sully's army, who reported him getting along well, and that he was within eighty miles of about 2,000 Sioux Indians. It seems that Gen. Pope had ordered Sully to take his command and escort an emigrant train, consisting of 200 wagons, from Wisconsin to the mouth of the Elk Horn river, in Idaho territory, and that he is not now in pursuit of the hostile Indians. Gen. Sully and his command, it is reported, are greatly dissatisfied that they are not at liberty to clean out the Indians; but as soon as the emigrants get to their destination, Gen. Sully intended to give the Indians a rousing reception.

The first evening after leaving Fort Rice the Calypso was met, getting along well. The steamers Tempest Sam. Gaty and Marcellus were landing at Fort Sully. Along up City the Benton caught up with the Isabella, and found the J. H. Lacey in port. Soon after leaving Sioux City she broke two of her rudders and had to lay by twenty-four hours. Thirty miles below Sioux City the steamer J. C. Irwin was met, bound for Fort Randall with Government freight.

The Benton brought down 100 bales of buffalo robes, and quite a number of Idaho passengers. Also, the venerable Mr. Dawson, a member of the American Fur Company, who has just retired from the company, and is now on his way to his boyhood home in Scotland, to spend the remainder of his days. We were sorry to notice that he was afflicted with paralysis in his lower limbs, and that he had been in that condition for two years. He has been among the Indians nearly thirty years as a trader, and now returns with a large fortune.

The steamer Isabella, one of the mountain boats in the employ of the Government, arrived Sunday morning from Fort Sully. She was released, owing to her disabled condition, being unable to get up with accident below Fort Sully, by picking up a snag, making a hole in her hull. She has a large number of Idaho emigrants on board. She reports the steamboaters are greatly dissatisfied with their long stay on the Upper Missouri. She remained at the wharf and left for St. Louis.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From Grant's Army—Matters in the Shenandoah.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Sunday *Herald* dispatch states that the recent movement on the Weldon road over which the rebels obtain supplies for their army and Richmond.

A dispatch from Sheridan's command to the *Herald*, dated Saturday, August 20th, states that about 3,000 rebel cavalry dashed into Martinsburg on Friday afternoon, but captured nobody. Sheridan expected an attack on Saturday, and was fully prepared. He still had a small skirmish with rebel cavalry near Bunker Hill on Saturday.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch of the 18th states that when our cavalry were evacuating Winchester on the 17th, the citizens fired on Gen. Wilson and our troops from their houses.

With the exception of the above, the reports contain nothing additional to the dispatches of last night.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, Aug. 20—6 a. m.—Yesterday was the quietest day we have seen in front of Petersburg for a month, scarcely a shot being heard on the lines.

On the Weldon Road, where Gen. Warren's corps had taken position, considerable skirmishing, with occasional discharges of artillery, occurred, and at last report an attack was still held the position.

On the north side of the James River our lines, up to the latest intelligence, continued unchanged, notwithstanding the reported efforts of the enemy to dislodge us.

The canal is progressing favorably at Dutch Gap.

LATER—4:20 P. M.—The steamer John Brooks from City Point has arrived and confirms the success of our movement on the Weldon Railroad.

The 5th Army Corps still hold their position.

Our position on the north side of the James River is not materially changed, but the 5d Corps are making an important move.

LATEST.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, August 21.—As far as ascertained there has been no engagement on the Upper Potomac yet.

The rebels are believed to be in force beyond Berryville.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 21.—Gen. Averill retired from Martinsburg on Thursday evening with his main force. To-day the rebel pickets were advanced to Falling Waters, and were driven back by a detachment of the 2d Louisiana Union cavalry.

What is the nearest point to this place at which they have made their appearance. Gen. Averill now has full possession of the roads along the river from Shepardstown to Williamsport, and any attempt of the rebels to cross will be promptly met.

Gen. Seymour on the War.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The *Times* has a long letter from Brig. Gen. Seymour, lately prisoner at the South, upon the present aspect of affairs based upon his former knowledge of that section and his recent observations. He states the rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion, and all we need is men to give a crushing preponderance to our armies. Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our army of strength is so disproportionate against that which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, when we might as well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure of a prolonged war can hardly be foreseen. The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal. It will submit to such preponderance as we should show in the field.

Senator Wilson and the Armistice.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Senator Wilson publishes a note denying all the reports to the effect that he is mixed up with any proposition for an armistice with the rebels. He says no public man connected with the Administration is in favor of an armistice. I personally know that President Lincoln and all the members of his Cabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our arms and the complete triumph of our cause, and with this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war.

Stamped Envelopes.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The price at which stamped envelopes are furnished per hundred under the present contract, being largely in excess of those heretofore made, the Department has issued a circular to various officers, announcing a corresponding advance of rate at which they are to be furnished to the public. The increase in the price of the letter size is about 17 per cent, *Southern, therefore, That the patriotism of this* city, our families, and our property, is an interest natural enemies of progress and improvement have been fed, strengthened, and furnished with arms, under a misti ken policy, to better accomplish the hellish purpose. If copperdom has any friends in the States, let them prove it now. Those who sympathize with the wronged Indians had better cut their hair short before crossing Missouri River, as they are no respecter of persons or sex.

"Silence!" G. W. LANE."

All the stores remain closed, and men are drilling and working on the fortifications.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Blockade Runners—Rebel Navy News.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Aug. 21.—Advices from Roanoke Island, August 16th, via Fortress Monroe, state that Capt. Ellis, formerly of the U. S. Navy, is now in command of the rebel ram Albemarle. Capt. Moffatt, the former commander, is now in command of the rebel steamer Cognette, and has just run the blockade at Wilmington loaded with cotton.

Fifteen thousand pounds of sugar were received recently at South Mills, N. C., by rebel agents, and conveyed to Weldon, N. C., via Edenton.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Seizure of Arms for Disloyal Parties —Sons of Liberty Arrested.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Aug. 21.—Some days ago Gov. Morton received a letter from that state that a large quantity of arms were being shipped to disloyal parties in Indiana. On the 19th inst. four boxes were received addressed, J. J. Parsons, Bro. of H. H. Dodd & Co., printers, this city.

Last night twenty-two boxes more to the same address, were received and dra ed to Dodd's office. The military authorities immediately placed a guard around the building and took possess on of the boxes. Upon examination they were found to contain revolvers of the best quality and fixed ammunition.

J. J. Parsons and Chas. P. Hutchins, Dodd's partners, and Wm. Harrison, Grand Secretary of the Sons of Liberty, were arrested and placed under guard at the bolters' Home.

The former were released on taking the oath of allegiance to the State.

The book containing the list of the Sons of Liberty was found in Dodd's safe. Inside the Secretary and Auditor of State, Attorney General and J. J. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel*, and names of four thousand members of the Order of Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty and Fellowship are listed degree member.

H. H. Dodd is Grand Commander of the Order of Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

Surgeon General Hammond.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Brig. Gen. Hammond, Surgeon General United States army, was tried by court martial at Washington, on the 10th of January last, on very lengthy charges of defrauding the Government of very large amounts of money in the way of contracts, to divers persons, for flannels, medical supplies and hospital stores. The decision of the court was that Surgeon General Hammond be dismissed from the service, and disqualified from holding any office of honor or trust under the Government. This sentence the President has approved.

Strength of the Rebel Army in Virginia.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says: The simultaneous concentration of the rebels on both banks of the James river, and also in the valley, prove that Lee has in Virginia a larger force than has been supposed, and reports of his having sent a detachment to Georgia are not now credited. Lee's total force is estimated by our secret service at about seventy thousand men.

Fire in Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, August 18.—The Newtown Lubricating Oil Works, on Parz street Roxbury, were blown up and burned on fire to-day, by the explosion of the boiler. A large quantity of oil was destroyed. Loss $30,000. Insured for $15,000 in New York.

FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.

Arrival of the Steamers Benton and Isabella—Attack by the Indians on the Steamer Island City Sunk and a Loss—News from General Sully's Expedition—Accident to the Benton.

[From the St. Joseph Herald, 16th.]

The steamer Benton arrived at this port on Sunday, from the Upper Missouri. She is the only one of the Mountain fleet that pushed on as high as Fort Benton. She is in the employ of the American Fur Company, and left St. Louis on the 29th of March last, and has now been out near five months. After taking through her cargo, and down to Fort Benton, she returned to Fort Gilpin, and there receiving another load, made a second trip to Fort Benton. She would have made a third, but the water became too low.

On the 10th of June she started from Fort

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE"

New Eight Cylinder Printing Press.

1847 AND 1864.

A RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY

THE TRIBUNE OF TO-DAY.

The development and progress of a city, in its monetary, mercantile, commercial, manufacturing, educational, moral and religious features is pretty certainly and accurately measured by the character of its local journalism. The advancement and improvement of a town and its newspapers are fully sure to be in parallel lines, and neither will much outstrip or lag behind the other. This is the standard by which outsiders generally determine the character of a town. They are pretty sure to be an index and a reflex to each other.

What this city was when the issue of the first number of the Chicago DAILY TRIBUNE challenged the consideration and patronage of its citizens, the mouldering and decaying process of seventeen years has scarcely driven from their recollection. In people it scarcely numbered sixteen thousand, while in material development it showed nothing like a sympathetic force. To-day the footings of its vital strength would yield at least 175,000, while its monetary and commercial weight shows a power far beyond its vital force; and we might add that its present educational, moral and religious advance falls not behind its monetary and commercial struggle. Seventeen years ago a comparative small, in the woods town, with no distinctive feature to mark it above its fellows; to-day it stands acknowledged pre-eminent as the great grain, pork, beef and lumber market of the world, and we might add, also, railroad centre. The successive and rapid steps by which it has reached this pre-eminence, is but a history of the rise and progress of the CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. Launched on the tide of experiment on the 10th of March, 1847, with less than four hundred subscribers, it now numbers hundreds where at that time it counted units, and with a relative material progress in every other respect equal.

The accession to our establishment, which inaugurates its labors this morning, of one of R. M. HOE's latest improved eight-cylinder printing machines seems an appropriate period for a retrospective glance at the history of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. And in doing so, it would be a false modesty on our part, which we are not willing to assume, to attempt to conceal the pride and satisfaction we feel in the prosperity of which this improvement is a logical and visible token. Blessings on our own house is an amiable weakness, unless it exposes us to the envy of enemies and sweet repose of one's neighbors, and in our case we are quite sure none can be disturbed or offended, for at least one of their number has practiced the same weakness within a brief period.

The CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE—by that name pronounced existence, in the third story of a building, on the corner of Lake and Lasalle streets—a single room answering the triple purpose of counting-room, editorial room, and printing office,—on Thursday, June 10, 1847. Its originators were JAMES KELLY, a successful leather dealer at 243 Lake street; JOHN E. WHEELER, now proprietor of the Detroit Tribune; HENRY CLARK; and JOHN C. FORNEY, at present Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, the latter giving his attention more particularly to commercial matters, which, in large type, filled about one-quarter of a column of each issue. The dimensions of the TRIBUNE were 22 by 26 inches, set in brevier type, advertisements in minion.

To Mr. KELLY belongs the credit of originating, or at least suggesting the publication. He was the owner of the *Gem of the Prairie*, a weekly literary journal, which he had a short time antecedent purchased of Mr. THOMAS A. STEWART—afterwards and for many years, holding a proprietary and editorial interest in the TRIBUNE. His idea was to start a daily, from which he could make up the weekly *Gem*, regarding the former as but a measure secondary to the latter in point of public interest, and as a financial measure. There was much consultation and discussion upon the feasibility of the project. The population, wealth and business of the city were closely estimated; the size of the city, (then comparatively a village,) and the fact that there were then two sickly dailies, striving to earn their bread, were not without their influence against the project. Still another, and the heaviest drawback was the fact that the parties possessed little or no capital. But amid all the discouragements the projectors determined to go ahead—influenced to a certain degree by the idea that they might gain something, while it was evident that they had not much to lose. So much being fixed, the next matter in course was the name for the journal. Many were suggested. Mr. FORNEY proposed the name of TRIBUNE, and it was at once accepted by the other partners. Mr. WHEELER, like many other of our Western editors and newspaper men, was a graduate from the office of the New York *Tribune*, and, of course, that fact influenced him in favor of that name.

As we have already said, the first issue of the DAILY TRIBUNE ever issued numbered four hundred copies. It was "worked off" on a Washington hand press, one of the proprietors being the pressman. In politics it was independent, with strong Free-Soil sympathies.

The editor's salutatory says: "Our views, in all probability, will sometimes be coincident with the conservatives; sometimes we may be found in the ranks of the radicals; but shall at all times be faithful to humanity—to the whole of humanity—without regard to race, sectional divisions, party lines, or parallels of latitude or longitude." The motto under the editorial was:

"Men of thought! be up and stirring.
Night and day;
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain;
Clear the way!
Men of action! aid and cheer them
As you may!"

The start was made not without many misgivings, and the discouragements seem to increase as time progressed. Mr. KELLY was almost immediately incapacitated for labor or business, by a serious affection of the eyes, and was forced to withdraw from the concern on the 24th of July, just fourteen days after he had commenced an enterprise in which he felt a deep interest. THOMAS A. STEWART, who a few weeks before had sold to Mr. KELLY the *Gem of the Prairie*, succeeded that gentleman and he remained in that connection for about seven years.

On the 27th of September following, Mr. FORNEY severed his connection, Messrs. WHEELER and STEWART remaining proprietors, the former gentleman being recognized as its editor. At this point a crisis in the history of the TRIBUNE was reached; Mr. FORNEY was quite sure it could not be sustained, hence his withdrawal. Messrs. WHEELER and STEWART had their doubts; but finally concluded to continue it for a few weeks longer, under the influence of a Micawber-like hope that "something might turn up" to "clear the way." It is worthy of remembrance, that while the proprietors were greatly embarrassed by the want of means to meet their daily expenses, the public, and even the more particular friends of the proprietors, labored under the delusive impression that they were coining money.

RAILROADS.

The day the TRIBUNE was started, there was not a mile of rail-say within the radius of one hundred miles of Chicago. The nearest track was at Kalamazoo, then the western terminus of the Michigan Central, whence Chicago was reached by stage and steamer connecting with that road. At the time that corporation had hardly seriously discussed the feasibility of continuing their road to this city. New Buffalo was surely regarded as the western terminus; the idea then controlling the judgment of railroad men, and nearly all others, that it would be the height of absurdity, and sure to end in financial ruin, for railroads to attempt to compete with steamboats on a route where the latter could find navigable streams for their operations. At that time the corporation of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad possessed a charter, and it was doing its utmost in raising upon the people subscriptions to the capital stock. Mr. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, as we have said, was President of the corporation, and his labors in endeavoring to achieve success were herculean. Every one, directed by personal importunities to the people, and appeals through the press. In the latter the TRIBUNE was not the channel. In its columns it was not deemed proper to ventilate the

LIST OF LETTERS

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

MARINE LIST

Richmond Whig & Public Advertiser.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS SOUTH.

Interesting Narrative of the Mission of Messrs. Blair and Gilmer to Richmond.

Interview and Conversation with Jefferson Davis.

A Special correspondent writes from an article entitled "Our Visit to Richmond," published in the Washington Chronicle, of the 24th inst., as follows:

I left Washington on Thursday, the 8th inst., and arrived at Fortress Monroe on the same day. Here I remained until Saturday, the 10th, when I received a pass to proceed to Richmond. I left Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 11th, and arrived at Richmond at 2 o'clock P. M. I was conducted to the office of the Provost Marshal, where I was detained about two hours, when I was informed that I could not be received, and that I must return to Fortress Monroe. I was then conducted to the office of the Secretary of War, where I was detained about two hours, when I was informed that I could not be received, and that I must return to Fortress Monroe. I was then conducted to the office of the Secretary of War, where I was detained about two hours, when I was informed that I could not be received, and that I must return to Fortress Monroe.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday, August 25, 1864.

SENATE.

HOUSE.

COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LATER.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAIRY MARKET.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

A PEACE OF THE REVOLUTION.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

THE CITY.

COUNTY COURT.—The County Court has adjourned until Monday, August 29th at 2 P. M.

PROMOTION.—R. Stephenson has been appointed clipper inspector for this District, and Simeon Cobbins inspector.

STEAM SCHOONER BURNED.—The City Engineer was on Saturday engaged in laying down the "lines" for the bridge to be built over the river at State street.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning about two o'clock an officer discovered a man shouldering a trunk in a dark alley in the North Division, and gave chase. The fellow dropped his plunder and escaped. The trunk is at the Central Police station.

DROWNED.—Willard D. Bradley, a boy six years old, was drowned while bathing in the harbor near the lighthouse, on Friday afternoon. An inquest was held on Saturday, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

ARSENAL OF SOLDIERS.—Yesterday a regiment of soldiers made up of rebel deserters, en route for St. Paul, Minnesota, to take part in the campaign against the Indians reached this city. They were hospitably entertained at the Soldiers' Rest and last evening left for their destination.

DEDICATION AND FESTIVAL AT RAYMONDVILLE.—The new hall of Good Templers in Raymondville is now completed, and will be dedicated to the cause of temperance next Wednesday evening. All the fraternity of the city are cordially invited. Boats will leave the dock, foot of Jackson street, at 6½ o'clock to convey passengers to and from Bridgeport for 30 cents round trip.

FOUNDLING.—A little infant, supposed to be about three days old, was found about 9¼ P. M., last night, on State street, near the corner of the alley, between State and Wabash. Notice was given at police headquarters, and Major Taylor took the little stranger in hand in search for. A basket was filled with the finest of clothes was found with the little infant. He will see that it shall not be starved.

SOLDIER'S HOME.—The children mean to sustain it. A band concert in the South Division got up a fair, which was held on last Thursday evening, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Eddy, of the North Avenue Church. The concert was to go toward that the neighbors desired its repetition, and the new and handsome residence of Mr. B. Clancey was selected, and children had a grand time. They have cleared about $40 for the Home. Well done. Let others do likewise.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.—A beautiful exemplification of the care exercised over the country in the interests of the city, by those in authority, is further unfolded in the fact that nothing has yet been done towards removing the manure from the hydrants, which, it was supposed, would fall to the ground and thus prevent freezing. We have had an unusually hot summer, and the manure has been allowed to lie there and rot, poisoning the air with its miasmata. We suppose they intend to let it lie there now in readiness for next winter. What is to hinder?

CORRECTIONS.—Mr. Sayre, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the 20 district Sunday-schools, has to say that the men referred to in her report as being "unable to see the utility of such an institution," is not a merchant, at present engaged in business, but a man who has been out of business since retired from business, and owns a large amount of property. She wishes also to state that the benefit of the Sunday-schools to the city police is only partially destroyed, $200 being the extent of the damage, which is covered by insurance.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.—The model for the Douglas monument, prepared by L. W. Volk, the artist, has been submitted to the public, and is a very beautiful conception in architectural style, and copies of it may now be obtained at Mr. McNally's, Walsh's, and O'Brien's picture store on Dearborn street. Price $1.50 for large copies, and 25c each for smaller ones, postage free. The cause is a laudable one in itself. We need not attempt to describe it, as a far more accurate idea can be formed from the published engraving than from any brief and technical of honor to departed greatness. The proceeds are to go to swell the fund in the hands of the Monument Association. The purchaser will thus not only become the possessor of a really valuable work of art in itself, but in the time to when the monument itself shall rear its stately head heavenward and point to the place where lie the remains of the "Immortal Douglas."

FOUND.—On the morning of Tuesday last a prepossessing young lady of twenty, Miss Nellie Forest, left the house of her father, on the corner of Lorraine and Sophia streets, in the North Division, about 7 o'clock in the morning, and made the pretext of taking a drive to the city, and, as nothing was thought of her absence at dinner time. When she did not return in the evening, they were thoroughly alarmed. The task of discovering her was undertaken by the police, who searched all the city high and low, visiting the lodging houses of vice and dissipation, and acting upon the supposition that she had strayed from the path of virtue, in which our city abounds. Their search was unavailing, and on Saturday their endeavors were abandoned. On Sunday, when all hope had departed, she was received by her parents that she was in Milwaukee. Hither they went on the first train, and in the evening brought the wanderer home again. The occasion of her abrupt departure was alleged by themselves to be that she had been taken.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE NAVY.—The announcement that substitutes enlisting in the navy are required to enter for three years, while those entering the army as substitutes may do so for one, two, or three years, as they choose, is a surprise, and several inquiries have been addressed to the Provost Marshal thereto. It seems probable that the intention of the order is to prevent substitutes from deserting on receipt of bounty, which were for three years, and that it was not intended to apply to substitutes who enlist only for one year. In the midst of a war like this it is very important that the Navy be kept full. If this view be correct, then those States which declined to furnish recruits, and were obliged to send substitutes to the navy for more than one year, while those States which have not filled promptly, will be called upon to fill their quotas to the balance on those first, and be called upon to fill them for three years, or the draft will follow. Such this is only an opinion. Perhaps the views of Adjutant-General Fuller, on Monday, to Chicago, will be ready to answer the question authoritatively.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—Day by day the summer wears on, and nothing is being done towards providing for the care of soldiers' families during the winter, except the weekly stipends paid by the city—miserable wretch, however acceptable and unobtainable they are—which scarcely keep soul and body together in the severest season. We hear it intimated that there are very many gentlemen in the city who are desirous of having the matter taken in hand and are willing to aid, but as one has yet inaugurated a movement to that end, we suppose the right hold and others will follow. It will soon be next to impossible to bring in fuel from the country, and the poor will suffer severely for want of it. Let us not be forgotten that those families are the families of soldiers. Their supports have scarcely anything between them and starvation in winter, unless provision be made for them before the cold season sets in.

SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.—There is now in the city a burglar-proof safe manufactory, the members of which industry have doffed deceased. The probably consists of not more than three persons, but they are experts. They seem to rely a most extraordinary amount of confidence upon combination locks. These slippers are so formed as that the person who takes hold of a key left in the lock from the inside, and turns it to the right direction. The person has often been warned against leaving keys in the door at night; it is much safer to take it out, as the burglar then is taught at least a key before he can open the door. But no door should by left now without a bolt, guard and stronger. Very few locks are burglar proof. Citizens should see to it that doors and windows are properly secured at night, while the police should see to it that these depredations are put down as rapidly as possible. Every day's delay only increases the number of these who have broken into nearly every night for weeks past.

GOLD AT 256—Foreign exchange bill and importduties 30 per cent (in gold), and one would suppose that the jewelry stores would find but few customers, especially for foreign watches and jewelry, and we are not supposed to see much advertised with city noise, vocal and printed irony. Almost every English city we meet in New York or Chicago, has a house all in each, or a chunk or such are represented from business, and fastened with a brooch or irony, and her head adorned with skin of the same.

The only exception to the quietness among the jewelers is at Giles, Bro. & Co., who are headquarters for the Elgin watch, so well known in New York as manufacturers of a fine class of jewelry. Their store is always full, and these gentlemen, who are in the habit of keeping the highest priced Dame Fashion, will find a beautiful line of goods at reasonable rates. We presume most to be reasonable, compared with the exorbitant prices ruling other dealers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—On Friday evening, Twenty-one men belonging to various Minnesota regiments arrived at the Rest from Little Rock, Ark., in charge of Sergeant F. H. Lindsay, of the 4th Minnesota. Only two of the 4th Wisconsin infantry, from Rock Island, Illinois, were with them. They went on Capt. Joseph Franklin's Fifteen of their number are unfit for service, and the balance will accompany in charge of a Lieutenant.

Two men of the 4th Wisconsin cavalry arrived on Saturday evening, in charge of Sergeant Hoffman, A. P. Rowe, Eight of them were subsistence, and the remainder convalescent furloughs to rejoin for the front.

Twelve men of various regiments reached the Rest on Saturday evening, in charge of Sergeant Ferguson, en route for home.

Forty-five men, from various regiments, arrived on Sunday, and left the city next evening.

Ten, ill, convalescent, of the 2d Minnesota, on Friday evening, left the city for their homes. The command numbers two hundred and fifty men, and is now on the front.

DISAPPEARANCE.—The officers of a highly respectable family in the West Division are interested in the recovery of a young lady who has been missing for the past few days, and whose absence has caused the greatest anxiety. Her disappearance is a mystery, and the only one existing.

OUT, I CANNOT, of the 2d Minnesota, on Friday evening, left the city for their homes. The command numbers two hundred and fifty men, and is now on the front.

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